

## Litter contest disposed of

Ken Dryden, Dean Saeed Mirza, and George Kopp announced the winners of the McGill Anti-Litter Poster contest yesterday afternoon.

Brian Barsky (E2 Engineering), and Philip Lo (U4 Architecture) will receive prizes of \$50 each, and will have their entries posted throughout the campus. The judges deliberated for an hour before choosing the winners from among the fifteen entries, but they just couldn't decide between the Barsky and Lo entries. A quick call to Principal Bell enabled them to grant \$100 in prizes instead of \$50, as originally planned.

The contest was sponsored by the Students' Society, the Graduates' Society, and the Administration.



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by joan mandell

# Building a better chromosome

What if science discovered the key to genetically predestining mankind's future? Who would decide what pattern to follow? Which qualities would be desirable?

These questions must be asked today, for practical applications may arise within the next twenty years, advised Dr. Robert Sinsheimer, Chairman of the Division of Biology of California Institute of Technology. He was lecturing at the second of this year's three Sir Edward Beatty Memorial Lectures on the topic of the "Moral and Technological Problems of Genetic Engineering."

The problem of genetic engineering is not in its application to the biological world in general, but in its application to human inheritance. Sinsheimer explained that the implications that arise from this "are scientifically evident and morally confounding." He cited several

examples, such as: sex selection, elimination of "undesirable" traits, and an increased eugenic attitude.

Especially disturbing to Sinsheimer is the prospect of cloning, which is being researched now. Cloning is the breeding of genetically identical individuals. This could be done by nuclear implantation of the genome, (which carries all genetic information), as has already been tried in amphibians. A halfway step towards cloning now being examined is test tube fertilization, similar to the form of reproduction predicted in Huxley's *Brave New World*, pointed out Sinsheimer. He suggested that we "do it naturally well enough" without the help of technology.

The discussion of man outwitting natural selection is of philosophical and biological importance. Although cloning of a heart, for instance, would only be a biological alternative to an arti-

cial heart, cloning in general could lead to the destruction of the species because of changes in environmental conditions.

Questions of the proper attitude of man to his place in nature, the welfare of the individual versus the welfare of the group, human primacy, the power of knowledge and the responsibility that accompanies it, and the concept of what is "normal" should all be aired and argued in public. Sinsheimer called for "wide-scale public discussion" on these issues. Alluding to the use of the atomic bomb in World War II, he thought that if there had been such discussions "of nuclear weapons before their development, perhaps they wouldn't have been developed." He added, "perhaps this is naive, but I like to think so."

Therefore, Sinsheimer advocates the development of a better means of dissemination of information to as wide a sector of the population as possible. In

response to a question raised by a member of the audience, Sinsheimer mentioned the need of making technical knowledge available to government officials, none of whom are scientists. He hoped that "guiding laws", based on "informed consent" of the population involved, would be established to govern experiments.

Sinsheimer also declared that "scientists shouldn't be allowed to make decisions of significance." Although scientists doing research in the field of genetic engineering should be kept under scrutiny and should follow certain ethical principles, he neglected to say that many of these scientists are working for or being financially supported by the government, the agency that applies and enforces the discoveries made in science, originally neither inherently good or bad, but at times exploited for harmful purposes.

Concluding, Sinsheimer said

that he personally rejects the use of cloning. He asked, "who is to breed man? Man would no longer be equal before chance."

Later, when asked if he had any connection with the defense department, Sinsheimer quickly replied, "no connection." He also claimed that "Cal Tech has no connection with the defense department." Finally, he denied any knowledge of an article in *Ramparts* magazine pointing out the U.S. government's interest in exploring genetics as a potential "ethnic weapon" and, when informed of the article, he denounced *Ramparts* as "trying to be sensationalist".

## DAILY MEETING

Daily meeting for all staffs in the office at 4 pm.



WHO are they to judge?

daily photos by jean-michel joffe

by steve d. cohen

# Judaism vs. communism

In a small town in Eastern Europe, there lived a shamas, a rabbi's assistant. During the war, the Nazi transports came to take the Jews away. The shamas remained. Every day he went to the synagogue and said, "Master of the Universe, I am still here." More transports came, and still the shamas went to the synagogue and said, "Master of the Universe, I am still here." When the last transport came, the shamas went to the synagogue and said, "Master of the Universe, I am still here; but where are you?"

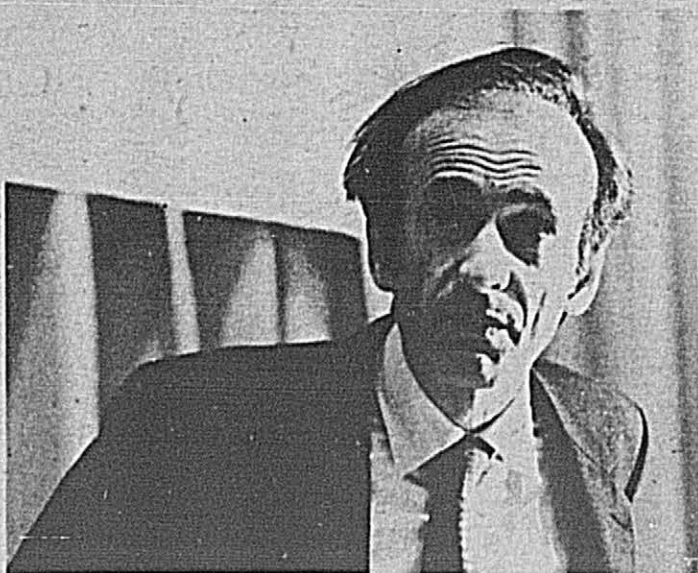
Thus began Elie Wiesel, noted Jewish author, witness, and mystic. Wiesel was speaking last night at Sir George Williams University, to a packed audience of 600, at a memorial commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the execution of 24 Soviet Jewish writers by Stalin in 1952. The executions, according to a pamphlet issued by the Joint Committee of Jewish organizations in Montreal, were the culmination of four years of suppression of Jewish culture by Stalin. For Elie Wiesel, the shamas is a witness, a messenger. Every Jew, he said, who has

left the Soviet Union or who attends a Simchat Torah celebration in the U.S.S.R. is a witness. They are saying: you see,

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## Saskatchewan calls for exit tax

REGINA (MEDIFACTS)—Walter Smishek, Minister of Health in the NDP government in Saskatchewan, has proposed that any doctor who leaves the province should be charged \$100,000 for his medical education.



ELIE Wiesel



# what's what

## CARIBBEAN IN FOCUS

Features ST. LUCIA and 'ASPECTS OF THE RASTAFARIAN CULT OF JAMAICA' and also a comparison of the ideals of Caribbean and North American people. Today 5 pm-7pm on Radio McGill. Come to the ISA, Union B40. ALL WELCOME.

# today

**Polish Club:**  
Discotek. Beer and wine

cheap—4/\$1.00. Union coffee lounge, 8:30 on.

## Community McGill:

An inmate of a maximum security federal penitentiary in Terrebonne has friends who want to correspond with interested students. More info at Union 414, 11-4 pm, 392-8980. Speech therapy volunteers meeting in Union 307 at 4 pm.

## SCM-Yellow Door Coffee House:

Tonight: Craig Matthews, 8-12 pm. Lunch every day of the week, 12-2 pm. 3625 Aylmer.

## Faculty of Music:

Faculty Friday Concert. Wind ensemble, directed by Donald Hughes. Contemporary works. Redpath Hall, 8:30 pm. Free.

## Christian Fellowship:

Daily prayer meeting. Union 327, 8:30 pm.

## Camera Club:

Members are requested to occupy and lock assigned lockers by Nov. 21 or they will be assigned to others.

## Centre for Developing Area Studies:

Workshop no. 4 at 3437 Peel, second floor lounge, at 12:15 pm. Discussing the meaning of the Centre to Faculty and students, to Quebec and Canada, to the Third World. All welcome.

## Tickets on sale:

At Union box office for Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* presented by the English department drama program. Opens Nov. 22 in Moyse Hall at 8 pm.

## Conference—"La mort dans Manon Lescaut":

Donnée par Professeur Henri Coulet de l'Université de Provence. Salon des Professeurs, Peterson Hall, 3460 McTavish, 11 am.

## Women's Intercollegiate Basketball:

First league game: McGill vs. Laval. Spectators welcome. Currie Gym, 8 pm.

## African Students Association:

A very important general meeting to discuss the big February Conference and festival and other programs for the year. Union 307, 7pm.

## English Department:

Free film entitled "Denise Leverlov and Charles Olson". Leacock 112, 2 pm.

## Film Society:

An international classic from the past: "Laura" (USA, 1944). Directed by Otto Preminger, with Clifton Webb. Single admission 50c. Series ticket \$2.50. 7:30 pm in Leacock 132.

## Curling Club:

Mixed league continues. QUAA round-robin playdown begins. All welcome. TMR Curling Club, 5 Montgomery Ave.

## Cross Country Skiers:

Lecture, movie, question period with John Caldwell, coach US ski team. 7:30pm, Phys. Sci. Auditorium. Adm. \$2 adults, \$1 with student card. Benefit: national cross-

country ski team, junior racing program.

## Indochina Solidarity Committee:

Important meetings for all groups and individuals who want to organize actions at McGill in support of the Indochinese Revolution. 2 pm—room number to be posted in Union lobby.

## Alumni Art Gallery:

Paintings by Marilyn Milburn. Nov. 9-22. Top floor, 1476 Crescent Street, tel. 879-7216. Mon.-Fri. 10 am-5 pm. Sat. 12 pm-4 pm.

## The Arts Loyola:

Cole Porter's "Anything Goes". 8 pm, F.C. Smith Auditorium, Loyola Campus. Adm. students \$1.25, non-students \$2.00.

## Chinese Student's Society:

Post mid-term mixer. Send-off for volleyball and table tennis teams to Ottawa. McConnell Engineering Common Room, 8:30 pm to 1:30 am. All players going to Ottawa should meet in front of

continued on page 4

# A. S. U. S. CLUBS & SOCIETIES

IF YOU WANT FINANCIAL SUPPORT  
THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING  
YOUR BUDGET REQUIREMENTS IS  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17th.

## GRILL ROOM SPECIALS

Hamburgers, Harvey's Style—30 cents

French Fries—15 cents

Steak Platter (5 oz)—\$1.05

All day, at the Union, second floor

3480 McTavish Street

## classifieds

### FOR SALE

For Sale: Sony Stereo Components. Price Negotiable. Phone Robert 937-0342.

Skis—Dynamic 70 (207 cm's), VR 17's (200 cm), Rossignol Roc 550 (210 cm's); Lange Competition Ski Boots (7 1/2); Fusalp jacket and warm-up's. Phone 933-1593.

Must sell Guild electric guitar model X-175 with case, amplifier. Phone evenings 844-2492.

### ABORTIONS

Information about free legal abortions in Montreal or low cost abortions in New York non-profit clinics.

### WOMEN'S HELP ORGANIZATION

2121 St. Mathieu no. 105  
935-2517, 931-3177  
Mon.-Sat. 9 AM to 8 PM

Amsterdam one-way anytime till Nov. 16 \$75. Leather coat—man's, soft black lambskin 36-40, \$60. Ticket plus coat \$125!! Stu 522-4591

### ENTERTAINMENT

The Graduates' Children's Film Programme presents "Snow White", Saturday, November 11. Leacock 132, 11:30 AM and 2:30 PM. 50c. For kids from 2 to 82.

Contrary to popular belief "Laura" will not be selling candies on Friday, Nov. 10. However she will be the title character of an Otto Preminger Film. Leacock 132. 7:30. 50c.

"Souffle au Coeur" is not being directed by the Canadian Heart Institute. Sat. Nov. 11, Leacock 132, 7 and 9:30. 75c.

McGill Outing Club. Open meeting Tuesday, November 14, Union Rm. 307 P.M. Refreshments and slides. Please come!

### HOUSING

Roommate Wanted. \$30/mo., Private Room Available 15 minutes from McGill, modern apartment, to share with two. Phone Bob 486-3512.

Large apartment to share—3633 Clark Street near Prince Arthur. \$60 rent. No phone. Drop down evenings 7-10 p.m.

Place available in large 7 1/2 near Outremont Theatre. Share cooking, food, expenses with 2 others. \$50.00 monthly, call 272-9126.

### LOST

Silver bracelet with name and birthdate on it. Reward \$5.00. Call Vic. Harrouck 932-7486, 277-2742.

### PERSONAL

Problems? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi. Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.



## XEROX PRINTING

FAST

1016 SHERBROOKE W.  
843-8912

### WANTED

Electric train set wanted—second hand but in good working order. For ten year old boy. Phone 653-6464.

Film production. 16mm SGWU film crew needs participants. Sat. Nov. 11 at 1:00 P.M. Ground floor Hall Bldg. 1455 de Maisonneuve.

### JOBS

APPLE PIE in the sky! Help Richard the furd Mulehouse to guck-a-gook with Mom's gucky apple pie (napalm-filling) and depp the Near East to Far North so he can get at the vast natural goodies. Good pay and pie-in-the-kissinger bonus. Your friendly campus CIA agent will bend over ass-forward to aid you.

Big brother wanted to help 9 year old boy with homework, play games 3 times a week, 3:30-5:30 P.M. 486-6379 after 8.

Island City Singers & Instrumentalists, serious but fun-loving amateur group, require bass player. For audition, call Don Patrinquin, 392-4526. 845-1829.

### MISCELLANEOUS

MOVING? I have truck available for light moving and trucking. Call Steve. 453-8231.

Found - grey and white kitten near Park and Prince Arthur on Oct. 30, 11 P.M. Call 849-5076 or 3615 Durocher, apt. 1 or 2. She misses you.

### TYPING

Typing lecture notes, term papers, thesis, stencils, copy work. Same day service. 733-3272.

## The J.T. Donald Distinguished Lecture Series in Chemistry

The third lecture in this series is to be presented by

## Dr. W.A. Fowler

of California Institute of Technology, W.K. Kellogg Radiation Laboratory

## "THE AGE OF THE ELEMENTS AND THE UNIVERSE"

Tuesday, November 14th, 1972, at 8:30 p.m.

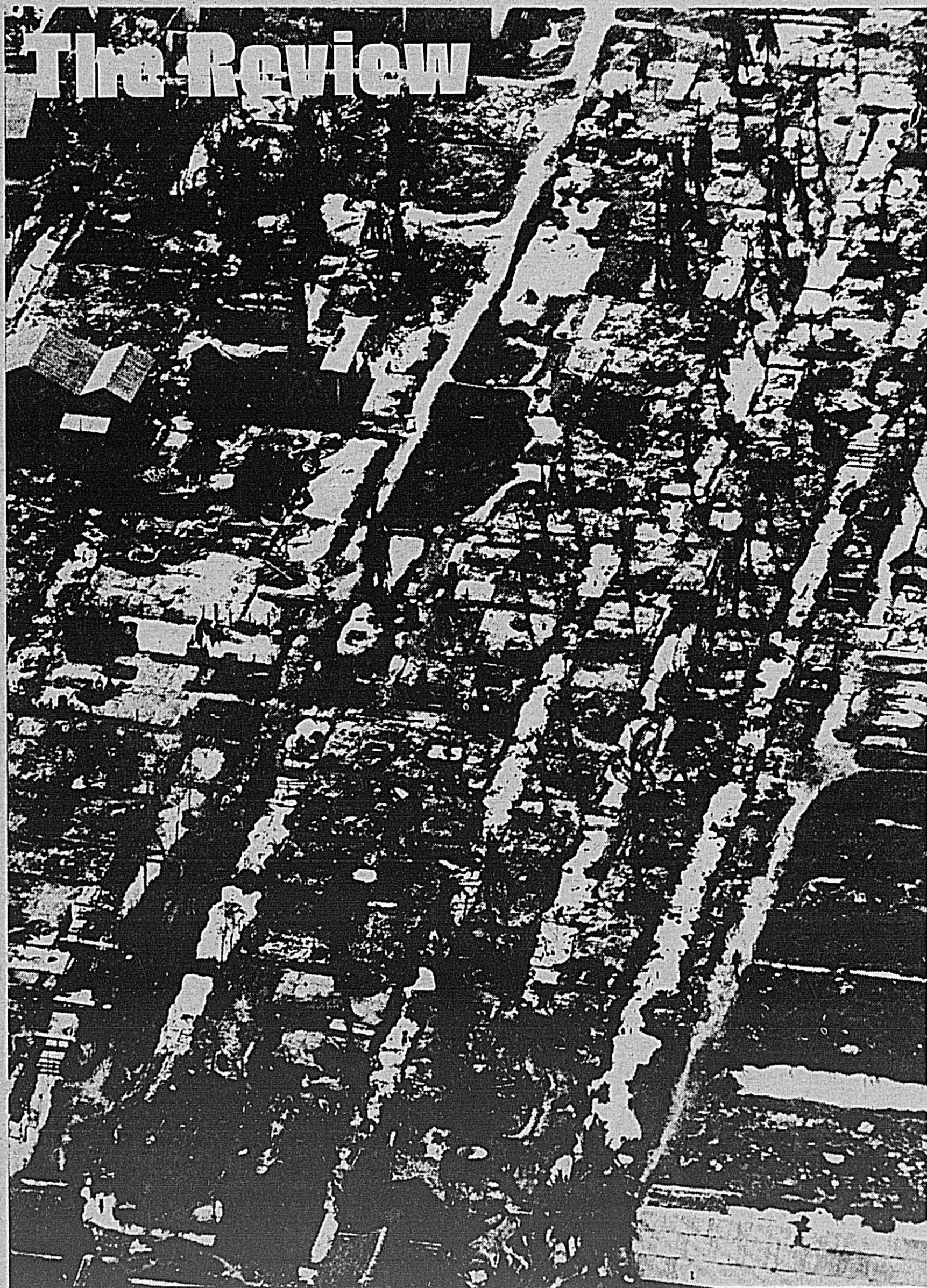
C.B. Purves Lecture Theatre  
Otto Maass Chemistry Building  
McGill University

Tickets available free on application to:  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
OTTO MAASS CHEMISTRY BUILDING  
TELEPHONE: 392-4469



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# The Review

Project Anti War



# Merchants of Death

by paul duchow

During this year of electoral enlightenment, the question of mass indifference on the part of the American public to daily murder and torture has tended to be reduced on this side of the borderline to smug commentary on the inferior nature of American values and behaviour, and the complementary assertion that we are but passive and innocent observers of a timeless war drama. For Americans, the war effort in Asia is no longer a pathological question, wherein an autopsy of the society might reveal the cancer that has juxtaposed itself to long-held perceptions of normalcy. While for some Americans the war has or will become a focal point for reflection on the absurd and inhuman distortions of reality that 'normalcy' will support, for the majority it would appear that increasing reliance on the part of government to handle the war is preferable to commitment to its termination, because then one need never hold as legitimate any notion of responsibility at a personal level. Notions such as it is 'Nixon's war' may in fact partially explain his presumed popularity. In supporting Nixon one leaves the war in his hands, as his responsibility, rather than permitting it to become once again a public issue. The reduction of public outcry following the removal of American troops from the battlefield (or at least the illusion of such) showed that the issue was perhaps only marginally vested in a concern for their safety, and perhaps most significantly a mechanism for the removal of personal involvement and responsibility.

In Canada it would appear that we are immune to psyche manipulation because of a widespread belief that it was never 'our' war in the first place. The question of responsibility has therefore been directed towards feelings about humanity in general, and unfortunately, in the abstract. Canadians have not been obliged to question the values of their society, nor create diversions for any sense of cowardice, guilt, or doubt. Canadians demonstrated, albeit not in vast multitudes, when it was fashionable to demonstrate, and voiced protests against the Americans when Americans were questioning themselves. Canadians could afford to indulge themselves in sensations of outrage in a trendy way in much the same fashion that a casual visitor to India can express horror at what he sees. The visitor to India can express his horror, but seldom does he see the situation as his problem, for he simultaneously envisages his own wealth of security and becomes reinforced in his position of privilege. His horror is thereby translated into pity. Perhaps the greatest emotion Canadians have shown with regards to the Vietnam war is pity, an emotion that is reinforced by a sense of moral superiority.

Whatever the extent to which a sense of moral superiority is existent here, it is based on false perceptions. *Canadian involvement in the American war experience is both specific and widespread.* The project, 'How To Make A Killing', which is here introduced, describes in a conclusive manner how companies across the nation, some wholly Canadian owned, the majority directly owned by American companies, produce death merchandise for the Pentagon, either as a consequence of direct contracts from that War Agency or through sub-contracting from Canadian Commercial, a Canadian Crown Corporation. The

## "HOW TO MAKE A KILLING"

A Preliminary Report Concerning Canadian Economic Involvement With the Pentagon And The War in Indochina



PROJECT ANTI-WAR - MONTREAL, QUE. - OCTOBER, 1972

findings of the project report, which will be discussed in another section, point not only to the hundreds of companies receiving contracts, but also to the thousands of others here in Canada which are linked through ownership to these. In addition, the Canadian Federal Government is shown, through the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, to give aid to the defense industry in Canada to develop and sustain its technological capability for the purpose of defense export sales. It does this by supporting selected development programs; by paying one half the cost of the acquisition of new equipment for plant modernization; and by supporting the establishment of production capacity for production of component parts and materials. During the period 1967-1971, the ministry awarded a total of \$458,643,906 to 154 companies in Canada. Of these, at least 45 are American owned, and they received \$224,492,428, or 47% of the total sum involved. In Quebec, 45 companies received a total of \$200,469,226, and of these, 10 are American owned and received 59% of the total sum. The report also deals with the nature and extent of contracts awarded by the American

Department of Defense to Canadian Universities, as well as grants given by that same agency to universities receiving contracts of over \$10,000, for Research and Development. The war industry in Canada should not be seen as a fly-by-night affair, geared solely for one particular American adventure in Asia. Canada's utility to the American military and American/Canadian corporations, goes far beyond any one effort. Canada exists not only as an arena for technological development, but also as a safe zone for production and profit in an industry that has explosive political overtones most anywhere but here. In support of this one need only look at two publications published and promoted by the Canadian Government. *Canadian Defense Products* and *Canadian Defense Commodities* both list defense merchandise produced and available in Canada. One example which points not only to the effectiveness of these publications, but also to the indifference shown towards a war industry especially when it is not linked specifically to immediate destruction, arose as an aftermath to the publication of the project report. The report made specific reference to Canadair's CL-41G, a tactical

trainer which is equipped to carry napalm explosives. Canadair was contacted by C.B.C. television in Montreal to comment on whether this aircraft was sold to the Pentagon. In denying affiliation with the Pentagon, Canadair emphasized that it had been sold *only* to the Royal Malaysian Airforce.

Two questions arise. Why hasn't commitment to the termination of a general war industry on Canadian soil, and the termination of production of material for a specific American aggression, emerged? What can be done to develop and sustain this commitment? In partial response to the initial question, it is clear that widespread information about a Canadian war industry does not exist, and that this lacuna is consciously supported by the Canadian government. In the report itself much effort has been made in pointing out how information about companies with Pentagon contracts is available as public information in the U.S., and unavailable in Canada. Reference has also been made to the manner in which government officials have held back information, again available as public information in the U.S., to inquiring members of Parliament. The documents which are published by the Canadian government are neither publicized nor classified with reference to a war industry. Information that does exist has often been found contradictory, misleading, and insufficient. In this sense the Canadian government has made an effort to sustain apathy and ignorance. Whereas accurate information must exist as a foundation for commitment and motivation, it is clearly not sufficient. The project report has been undertaken and published with the hope of providing a basis of information upon which other people can develop insights and conclusions, and hopefully, as a minimum task, unveil further damning evidence to shatter this myth of innocence and the illusion of passivity.

However, information is but a minimum requirement for legitimizing a sense of responsibility and developing a commitment to change. Can one demand that people refuse to work for companies producing contaminated merchandise, that scientists give up their sustaining grants, that people devote costly time to a difficult search, and that people involve themselves in providing alternate directions for the economy? Clearly the motivation for accepting these demands as valid and appropriate can only come from people themselves. The task of gathering and publicizing information must unfortunately begin with the few. Those of us who do have time to spare can provide the potential for knowledge for others at a small cost to our privileged freedom, if indeed it is a cost at all. Beyond the level of information, mobilization against the war industry becomes a more perplexing problem. It is imperative, however, as an absolute minimum point of departure towards this end, that Canadians divorce themselves from the idea that this war, that war in general, is someone else's affair. One can only hope that those involved directly in the war effort in Canada would realize the consequences of their labour and act appropriately. However, if, as is likely the case, they care to excuse themselves, it can become the responsibility of no one else but the people of this country to demand that Canada not be represented in the world by the merchants of death and the products of their trade. ■



# Canada

## Hardly Neutral

How do we show Canadian complicity in the Indochina War? This was the basic problem of the research team working on the project. We really weren't sure where to start. We wanted solid hard facts, the mechanisms by which Canada was involved with the American war in Southeast Asia. It obviously wasn't enough to just find out which companies were contracted to produce war products for the United States Department of Defense (USDOD), but it was a good beginning. So that's more or less how we started.

One of the first places we turned to for information was the Canadian government, specifically the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce. We wrote a letter, through M. P. Max Saltzman, requesting a list of companies contracting with the Pentagon. The Ministry replied that the government classifies this information concerning 'defence' export sales to the USA as 'Commercial Confidential' (a category that seems to have been invented by the government) and was unable to release it since "it could effect the competitive position of the companies involved". The letter was signed by Jean-Luc Pepin himself.

This reply could hardly be acceptable to us, since we knew we could get at least some of the information from various sources in the US, particularly the Pentagon itself. If we could get it, then it must be public information. This was simply the beginning of a series of several examples of non-cooperation on the part of the Canadian government.

So, we dug up the information ourselves. This we did through several methods. One of our members went to the Pentagon and gathered whatever information was available. We also received much aid from various groups in the United States.

Two books published by the Canadian government also aided us greatly. *Canadian Defense Products (1967)*, under the auspices of the Ministry of Defense Production, and *Canadian Defense Commodities (1970)*, under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, listed a total of 654 companies. These catalogues of war commodity producers, resembling very much an Eaton's catalogue, advertised anything from counter-insurgency aircraft to plastic explosives to mobile homes. Any government of any allied nation can use these catalogues as a way of picking and choosing the weapons of their choice for whatever purpose they want. The companies listed in these publications did not necessarily produce the war material advertised, but obviously were showing a willingness to accept contracts to produce such commodities.

So we sent out questionnaires to all of these companies asking them if they had received contracts or sub-contracts from the US DoD in the last six years. Of the 654 companies, 205 answered. SPAR Aerospace Products Ltd. and Hermes Electronics Ltd. requested anonymity as a precondition for answering. But since we had data showing they did receive contracts,

we didn't bother to follow it up. Douglas Aircraft offered their opinion that "any information regarding our dealings with the Canadian and United States governments must be obtained from the government department involved," while Orenda Ltd. regretted that they were not in a position to provide us with information.

Seventy-four companies stated that they did receive contracts or sub-contracts with the Pentagon. Information supplied by the Department of Defense and the Domestic Market Survey brought this total up to 211. At a press conference in Quebec City we announced the number of companies that we had compiled, and made it very clear that the Canadian government was not very helpful.

Twelve days later we received a letter from the Director, International Programs Branch of the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Commerce. In the letter Mr. Jackman gave us a list of 211 companies (coincidence?) who contracted through the Canadian Commercial Corporation (i.e. sub-contracted) to the DoD in the period 1966-1972. This was received by us one day after the report had gone to the press,

(Also a coincidence?), and was added as an addendum. Fortunately, they supplied us with additional names we did not already have on our list, bringing our total up to 348 companies.

We were also able to determine the monetary worth of many of the contracts awarded. The sources for this information were 1) "Prime Contracts over \$10,000 by State, City, and Contractor," Department of the Secretary of Defense, USA and 2) Defense Quarterly, Defense Market Survey, Intelligence Reports (Contracts and Projects). These documents supplied us with minimal figures as to the value of the contracts.

These figures can only be seen as minimal, since there was so much discrepancy between the information provided in each document that neither could really be seen as complete. For instance, according to the DoD document, Flextrac Nodwell received \$11,000 in 1971, while DMS reports that they received \$225,859 in 1971. Canadian Industries Ltd. received \$584,000 in the years 1970 and 1971 according to the Pentagon, but the DMS document reports they received \$1,939,795 in the same two years.

These differences don't necessarily mean that one or the other source is lying. It simply means that information can be shuffled around, stuck into different categories other than defense, divided up so that one has to look in several places to find out one basic figure, or it is simply hidden.

For instance, a purely hypothetical example could be that a contract to a company for \$200,000 could be broken up into thirty separate contracts, thus putting the value of each contract under the \$10,000 limit, in which case none would appear on the DoD list. It's all legal, you can be fairly sure of that.

Notwithstanding difficulties, we were able to summarize in our report the value of contracts as follows: "The total value of awards granted to industry in Canada according to 'Prime Contracts' is \$540,539,535. (1969-1972) The total value of the grants given in this period to those companies whose ownership we could trace was \$83,050,727. Of this amount, \$71,628,727 or 87% went to American owned companies; \$1,035,000 to European owned companies.

"According to Defense Quarterly, a total of \$273,844,954 was awarded for the period June 1970-June 1972. The total amount given to companies whose ownership we were able to trace was \$188,366,119. Of this, \$107,597,848 or 57% went to American owned companies; \$8,252,464 to European owned companies."

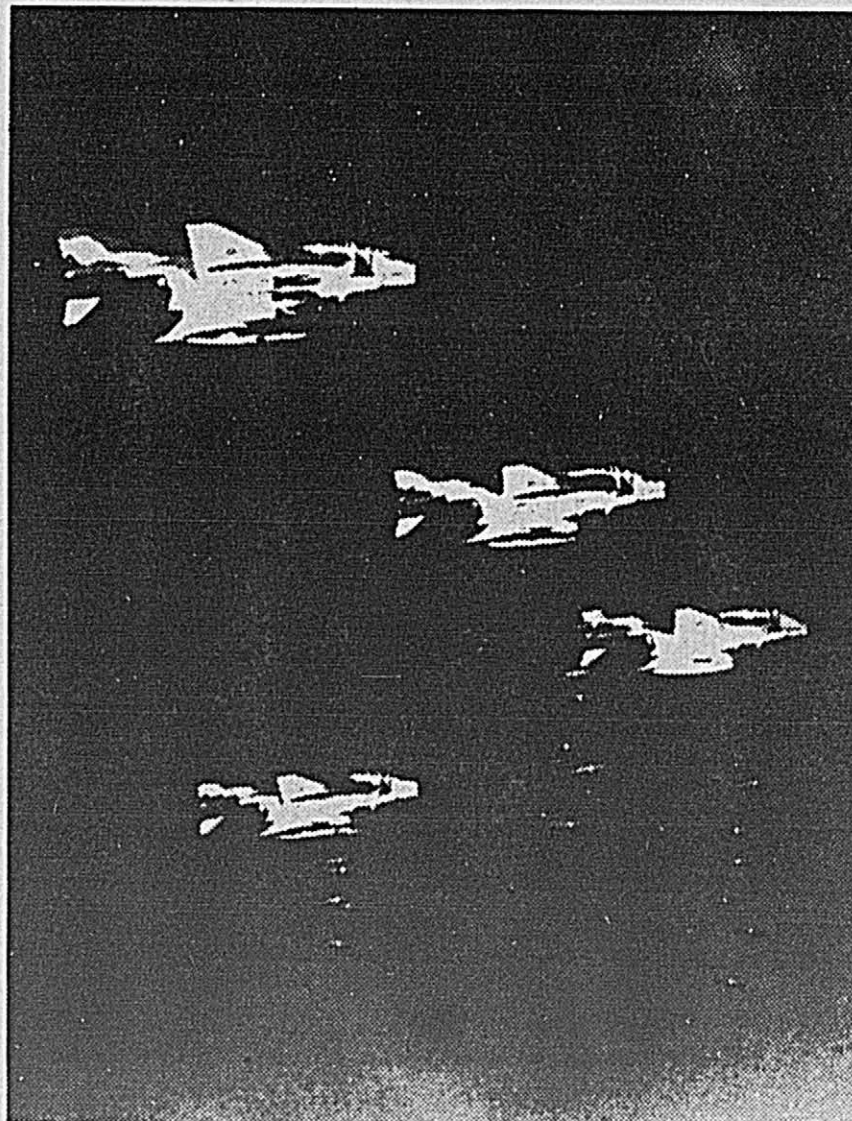
Ownership of war production companies is another question we attempted to deal with in the report. Basically, we were asking ourselves, "What, if any, relationship is there between the ownership of a company and its relation to the American war machine?"

The difficulty in finding information on ownership was one of the most frustrating aspects of the project. We couldn't find the owners of approximately 40% of the companies we looked for. Of the ones we did find, we are very sure we have only partial information. *Intercompany Ownership*, a Canadian Government publication, although extremely useful, was many times incomplete. We often had to turn to an American investor's guide (*Moodie's Industrials*) to add to the partial and often misleading information provided in the Canadian government publication. Is it coincidence, we wonder, that *Intercompany*, a book published by Information Canada for public consumption, was less complete in its material than that provided by an American investors guide.

We were able to trace the ownership of 141 of the U.S. DoD contractors or sub-contractors. Of these, 90 were owned by the US, or linked to US companies, 30 were Canadian owned, and the rest were owned by interests outside of the US or Canada. This information is so obviously partial that it wouldn't surprise us in the least if most of the "Canadian" companies were actually ultimately owned by American interests. As the report was going to press, we were discovering all sorts of interesting linkages that we hadn't seen before, through banks, trust companies, and other such corporations.

Two other important areas of research in the report deal with grants to universities and non-profit institutions (which is discussed extensively in a separate article) and the role of the Canadian government in terms of financial assistance through the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Commerce. This assistance to the war production industry serves the purpose of developing and sustaining its technological capability for the purpose of export sales. This is done by supporting selected development programs, by chipping in half the cost of buying new equipment for plant modernization, and by granting capital for producing component parts, and materials. During the period 1967-1971, the ministry awarded a total of \$458,643,906 to 154 companies in Canada. Of these, 45 are American owned, and these received \$224,492,428 or 47%

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# Canadian Universities and the Pentagon

by jamie swift

While conducting research into Canadian economic involvement with the American war machine our group was also able to document figures concerning Pentagon research studies being conducted abroad. While the totals which emerged are of a minimal nature they are by no means insignificant.

Let us briefly examine these totals, which were supplied by the Pentagon and include the years 1967 through 1971. For this period the U.S. Department of Defense admits granting \$64,839,259 to institutions outside the USA. More than half this sum (\$34,969,186) was earmarked for Canadian institutions. The rest was distributed to America's European allies and its client states throughout the Third World. Institutions in Quebec received \$1,066,456, most of which was granted to McGill.

These funds are granted by the Pentagon for Basic Scientific Research and Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation work. These two categories are Pentagon jargon for research which has military applicability. While the argument can be made by apologists for academics conducting such research that it is in the interests of science and technology, and its military effects are purely secondary, the fact remains that scientists carrying out this research have to justify it in military terms. An example of this can be found at McGill where a pamphlet put out by the US Air Force is available at the office of the Research Grants Officer. This pamphlet says in part, "The abiding concern of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research is that funds are always used to achieve a maximum contribution to the new knowledge essential to the continued superiority of the Air Force operational capability, and it is assumed that grantees and principal investigators will always direct their efforts to this end." Any question of this type of research being value-free is rendered doubtful, at best, by this qualification.

Therefore a grant given to McGill University in 1969 to study the psychological processes of the central nervous system had to be justified as to its military relevance.

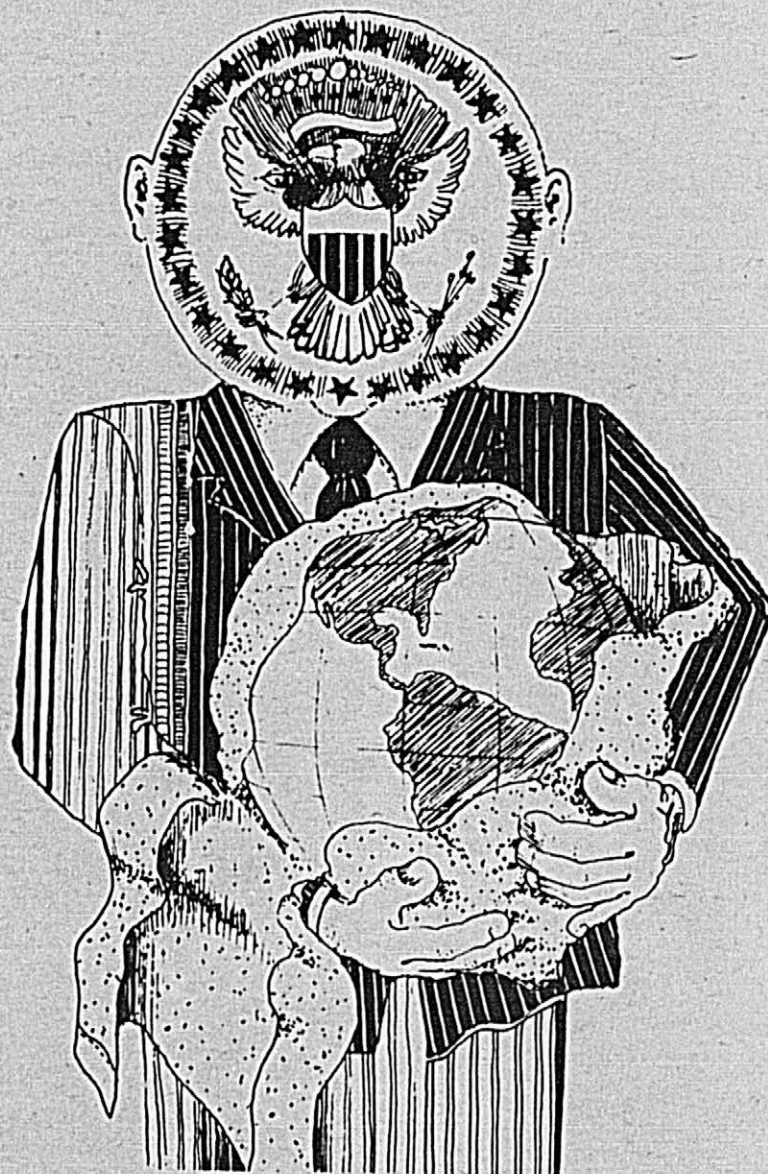
One can only speculate as to how this was done. Incidentally, this particular project received more than seven hundred thousand dollars from the Pentagon.

The whole question of the advancement of technology by and for the military reflects seriously upon the orientation of that technology. A society which puts military research on a priority level with research on vaginal deodorants and artificial turf and relegates such fields as preventive medicine and population control to secondary levels only serves to call into question its very existence.

For centuries capitalism has applied technology to military purposes. Western Europe took the Chinese version of gunpowder and channelled it into the "martial arts". This proved to be a contributory factor to the breakdown of feudalism, as the aristocracy had difficulty hiding behind walls which were no longer impregnable. Similarly, the development of iron technology and its refinement into sophisticated armaments gave western European capitalism the power to spread into Asia, Africa and Latin America. The cost was the millions of lives of those who attempted to resist such a superior force of arms.

The development of highly sophisticated electronic gadgetry by America and its Department of "Defense" is but the logical extension of this historical process. Its consequences have been the mass slaughter of the Vietnamese people and the desecration of their land.

The research for the development of the means whereby the United States carries out its policies of genocide and destruction is conducted at Canadian universities. The University of Toronto leads in this somewhat dubious field of achievement. However McGill is not far behind. Such projects as "Aerophysical Investigation at Hypervelocities," "Research on Dynamics of Flight Vehicles," and "Assessment of Military Performance Enhancement by Drugs" are but a few of the Pentagon-funded projects which have been carried out at these two bastions of higher learning in Canada. The consequences of these



projects for the people of the Third World are obvious. Similar research has been undertaken at most other Canadian universities. Included in the long list are the Universities of Montreal and Laval.

War research is also funded by the Pentagon in the Third World itself. Colombia, Brazil, Taiwan, India, the Philippines, Kenya, and Lebanon, to name but a few, have had such research carried out at their universities over the past five years. Undoubtedly the trend is continuing. It goes without saying that Western European states as well as Japan and Israel, have received their "fair share".

We must call into question this research which has been and will continue to be used against the people of Vietnam and those of other areas where America chooses to make "incursions". Those who actively and consciously participate in such research should consider its consequences. These

institutions whose policies encourage and facilitate this research must rearrange their priorities.

#### A note on Sources:

Figures on universities and non-profit institutions given here and in the report *How to Make a Killing are of a minimal nature. It is far from uncommon for governments to hide true figures. In this particular area many research projects are listed as classified and hence are not included in our total. Others are simply excluded. For example, figures read into the Congressional Record in 1969 by Senator William Fulbright, which list research projects being conducted abroad for the Pentagon, far exceed figures supplied by the Department of Defense. There is a discrepancy between Fulbright's figures and those of the Department of Defense of approximately 9 million dollars in the case of Canada.*



# What can we do about it?

by myroslav galan

The existence of a close economic relationship between Canada and the United States is obvious to everyone. Evidence of this relationship has been documented extensively over the last 15 years: this issue has been discussed frequently and was an important issue in the last federal election. Important issues in that election as well as this, were questions of unemployment and inflation. For those who doubt the existence of a close relationship between politics and economics, the issues themselves of the last federal election should dispell this doubt once and for all.

Even in the light of this, some people in Canada have the propensity to treat the war in Indochina, (as well as all wars), as a political phenomenon only and point to Canada's role as a mediator in that conflict. A formal position of "neutrality" has been adopted by the Canadian government notwithstanding the fact that Canadian members of the International Control Commission, which is designed to oversee the peace in Vietnam, have been known to have spied for the Americans in the North providing them with information as to bombing targets there. Given the inconsistencies in Canadian "political neutrality" in the Indochina war, it should come as no

surprise that Canadian economic complicity is also extensive, and that Canadian government public policy as concerns this complicity is riddled with inconsistencies.

Our study took this line of reasoning one step further by pointing out specific examples of companies in Canada who have over the last five years received contracts to supply equipment to the Pentagon, and by pointing out the amount of financial assistance companies in Canada have received from the federal government to maintain the capacity to produce military equipment for export.

At the same time we have tried to place these companies into a context of ownership. That is, if we were able to obtain the information, we showed which companies owned companies contracting with the Pentagon and which companies were in turn owned by companies contracting with the Pentagon. Over 60% of these companies were either American owned or American controlled. Many of these companies held important positions with the complex of companies of which they were a part. Some of these companies would argue that the amount of work they do for the Pentagon in relation to their total production is insignificant. Our response would

be to ask why they continue to do it. If this is not the case and the contract work is significant and if the profits of such work are shared by other companies which are related through ownership to companies contracting with the Pentagon, then large sectors of the Canadian economy thrive on the profits of military production. Our study has shown only what military production is destined for the United States. This would indicate that large sectors of the Canadian economy thrive on the blood of the people of Indochina, where the American war effort has been concentrated. There is absolutely no way we can get around it. Canada is not a neutral country. We are overwhelmingly implicated in that war and are responsible for the atrocities being committed there. The question no longer revolves around our complicity, but boils down to "What can we do about it".

We can only begin by pointing out what small contribution we have made, which includes mainly 1. documenting the evidence of Canadian industrial complicity as thoroughly as we could and 2. seeking all possible avenues of publicity that we could.

Our study offers no brilliant analysis or interpretation. We have offered mainly documentary proof of Canadian economic and consequently political complicity with the Pentagon and hope that on the basis of these findings the reader can make his or her own analysis and raise questions as to what can be done. The responses to date have been encouraging. Upon releasing the information to the press we have received extensive coverage and have been presented with a forum for discussion of our findings on radio and television. This should act as a source of encouragement for other people to do such work as well. There are many other people in Canada who are genuinely appalled by Canadian complicity in the Indochina War and by Canadian government active participation in the complicity. If one's work is done thoroughly and accurately one can make oneself heard and should make oneself heard, and it is then that one discovers that one does not stand alone.

At an Anti-War Conference sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee in Toronto on Nov. 4-5, people from campuses across Canada met to discuss methods of helping to put an end to the Indochina war. One of the actions which was planned at the Conference was to hold demonstrations across Canada in conjunction with demonstrations which will be held across the United States on Nov. 18. This method of publicising Canadian complicity, though limited, is important.

It is important to extend the research con-

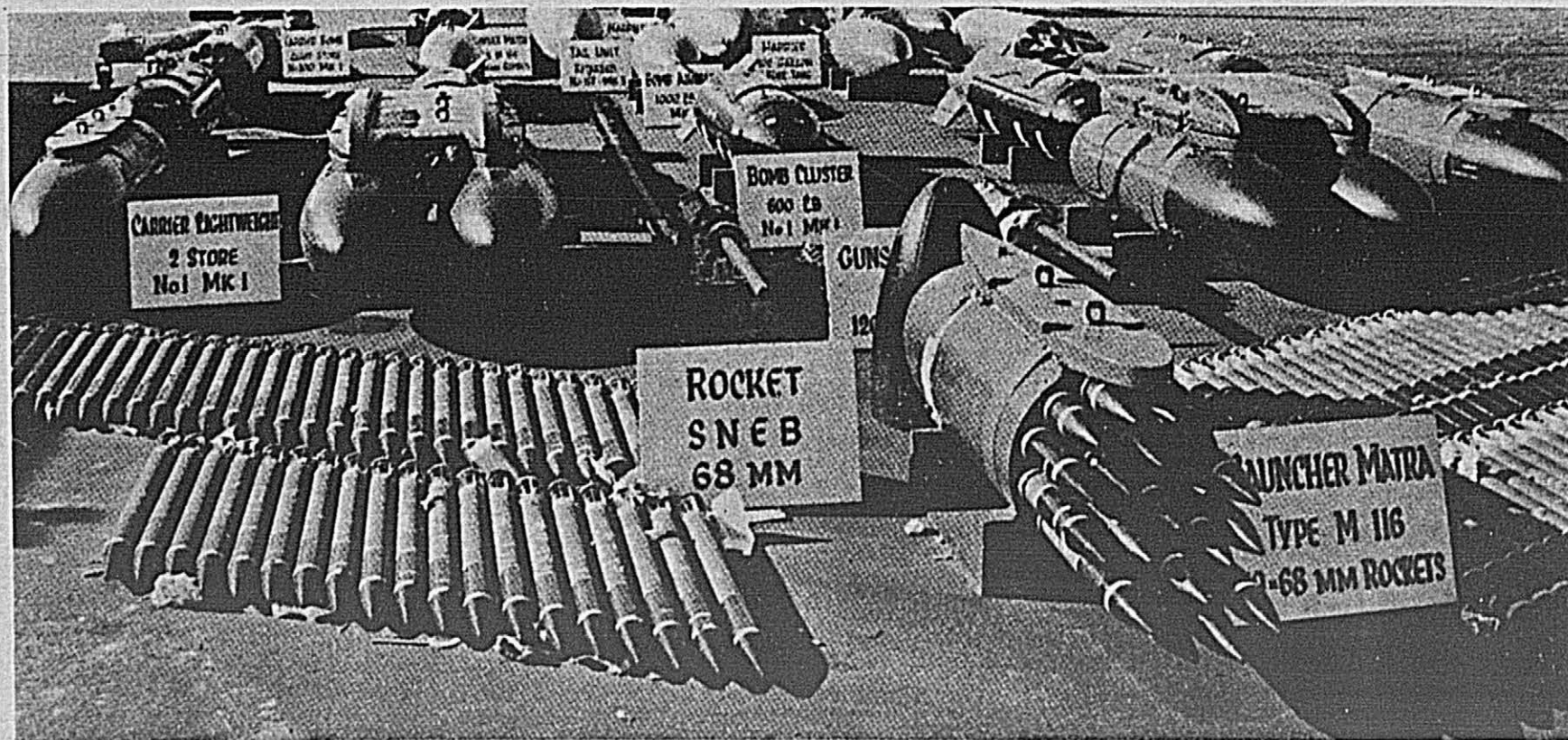
cerning Canadian production and export of war materials. There are indications that Canada provides military equipment to many other countries including such wonderful places as South Africa and Portugal. Extensive research as to the specific trade to these countries should be carried out, especially given the Canadian government's public position condemning the racist and imperialist policies of these countries. This raises further questions; Is Canada a major arms peddler in the world? Does our economy rest on the production of implements of destruction? How can our government talk seriously about questions such as pollution when in fact it contributes to the pollution of the bodies of workers and peasants around the world with bullets, bombs and napalm?

Specific companies in Canada who contribute heavily to the American war effort should be confronted about this contribution. It was to a large degree because of public pressure and bad publicity that Dow Chemical lost its contract to produce napalm for the Pentagon.

Universities such as McGill should as well be confronted as concerns the war related research that they encourage and facilitate. Public pressure in the United States has succeeded in stopping such research from being carried out and some universities have been forced to give up stocks etc. which they held in companies producing under contract to the Pentagon.

The government of Canada should as well be confronted concerning the "inconsistencies" between what it says and what it actually does. Canadian Commercial Corporation, a Crown Corporation, administers and allocates Pentagon contracts and is busy forging strong links between Canadian industry and the Pentagon so that at some future date these companies will be able to handle such contracts independently of the government. The Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce granted \$458,643,906 between 1967 and 1971 to 154 companies in Canada "to develop and sustain its technological capability for the purpose of defense export sales". Yet that same government stirs nationalist sentiment in Canada by projecting an image of neutrality and expressing "profound disgust" with war.

It is ridiculous for anyone to act on a basis of having no information. But when the information exists and when the proof is unquestionably condemning, then it is an act of irresponsibility to remain passive and apathetic. The War in Indochina must stop and one way of helping to stop it is to stop Canadian complicity in it. ■







"I have consistently maintained that where an individual's record of voting and his public remarks on issues indicate how he might approach an international or a national problem, that record should be brought to the attention of the people. I expect mine to be brought forth."

Vice-President Richard Nixon  
January 4, 1959

**MILLHOUSE: A WHITE COMEDY**  
Produced and Directed by Emile de Antonio (USA 1971) Starring Richard Milhous Nixon. 92 m.

Judging by the content of this film, it is doubtful whether the recently re-elected President Nixon would wish his political

record to be known.

**MILLHOUSE: A WHITE COMEDY** highlights some of the more profound statements that have issued from this man, during his politically consistent career from 1946 to 1971.

Nixon began his career as a red-baiter quite early—as a matter of fact, in 1946, in his first campaign. While campaigning for the congressional seat in Orange County, California, Nixon's legacy began. Typical of the election literature against his opponent was this newspaper ad:

"Don't Be Fooled Again!"

"While my opponent has been carrying the Democratic colors in recent years for his political purposes, REMEMBER, he is a former registered Socialist and his voting record in Congress is more Socialistic and Communistic than Democratic."

Nixon's central role in the conviction of Alger Hiss, a former State Department official, catapulted him into the national view.

A self-proclaimed ex-Communist, Whitaker Chambers, then a senior editor of Time magazine, testified in the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), accusing Hiss of being a Russian spy. Nixon immediately took up the banner, not relenting until a conviction was obtained, this on the basis of the famous "Pumpkin Papers".

In a cloak-and-dagger scene that has few parallels in congressional history, an agent of HUAC served a subpoena on the ex-Communist. Chambers led him in darkness to a pumpkin in his garden, from which he drew 5 rolls of microfilm.

Hiss' guilt was dramatically "revealed" by Nixon at a Committee meeting: "In these rolls of microfilm of secret State Department documents, I have the conclusive evidence required for Alger Hiss' conviction!"

## \* Millhouse \*

Trick or treat?

The whole event was marvelously preserved on film, and was spliced into **MILLHOUSE**.

In his 1950 California senatorial campaign against Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, Nixon added the element of anti-semitism to his sloganeering. Mrs. Douglas' husband was half-Jewish.

Supporters of Nixon proclaimed that "The man who uncovered Alger Hiss is in California to do the same housecleaning. Help Richard Nixon get rid of the Jew-Communists." Although this sort of statement did not come directly from Nixon, the record indicates that he looked the other way as the hate-mongering proceeded. Nixon won handily, but earned for the first time the appellation "Tricky Dick Nixon".

In 1952, Eisenhower chose Nixon as his vice-presidential running-mate. The campaign went smoothly until Nixon's private expense fund was revealed. Contributors to this fund represented major business interests. A total of \$18,235 was collected during Nixon's term in Senate to help pay his political expenses, which otherwise would have come out of his own pocket.

High officials in the Republican party asked Nixon to step down. Instead of complying, he prepared and delivered an impassioned speech that was broadcast on all national television and radio networks.

Fifty-eight million Americans were tuned in to and turned on by the now famous "Checkers" speech. Nixon did not attempt to refute the allegation that there was in fact a fund for the "care and feeding of Dick Nixon." Instead, he treated America to a display of his own fierce patriotism and his mother's apple pie.

Nixon started out by detailing his financial situation. Then, getting down to the

meat of the story, he gave a moving rendition of his version of the Horatio Alger story—the road from pauper to (Vice-) President.

Describing his early years, Nixon explained that even though his wife Pat was an excellent secretary, and often helped him in his work, he never placed her on the government payroll. "I have found that there are so many deserving stenographers and secretaries in Washington that needed the work that I just didn't feel it was right to put my wife on the payroll."

He continued, "Pat doesn't have a mink coat. But she does have a respectable Republican cloth coat, and I always tell her that she'd look good in anything." Pat sat by his side awed in silence, statuesque and grateful.

He continued on in the same vein, and then ended with a pledge to support Eisenhower in his fight for the presidency. "I'm going to campaign up and down America until we drive the crooks and the communists and those that defend them out of Washington. Remember folks, a vote for Eisenhower is a vote for what's good for America."

(Guess who won the vice-presidency in 1952.)

After his two terms as vice-president, Nixon ran into trouble. His image could not compare to that projected by John F. Kennedy; he lost the presidential campaign of 1960. Sixty-two was another bad year—he lost the gubernatorial race in California and declared that he was leaving the political scene: "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore."

Seems like a 'recurrent nightmare, —he keeps coming back for more. But this is who America has chosen as its leader for four more years. And this is the subject of an excellent, funny, and disturbing film. Catch it next time around.

P.S. You know what Nixon said about Korea?

"We won't turn that country over to the communists. We will search for a just and honorable peace."

Sound familiar? ■

jeffrey kugler and sue tobin

## State and Capital

**State and Capital**  
**Our Generation**  
Vol. 8 - No. 4; \$1.50

The latest issue of *Our Generation* could well be entitled "Beyond the Corporate Welfare Bums." In three thorough-going articles, replete with footnotes and statistics, Rick Deaton, B. Roy Lemoine and Lorne Huston delve into the root causes behind the problems of the "public sector" in Canada and Quebec.

They effectively attack the "social democratic liberal view" that regards the state as the "tool of reform, the redistributor of wealth and services. The state is the path to the 'just society,'" maintain proponents of this view, including the American Communist Party during the New Deal period, "so the further we are along this path the nearer we are to socialism."

*Our Generation* has undergone many changes since its birth as a "ban-the-bomb" organ in 1961. In the past few years it has focussed increasingly on Canada and Quebec and has made a serious effort to develop a rigorous and radical analysis. These changes have cost it many of its foreign and American subscribers, as well as those "old peaceniks" who were unable to see the need for radical social change in the Canadian and Quebec con-

text. But its currency as an English-language interpreter of Quebec has soared.

One of the more contentious declarations made in the lead editorial of the *State and Capital* issue is that Marxism has made no substantial contribution to the understanding of the state since Lenin wrote *State and Revolution* fifty years ago. The arguments of Ralph Miliband, whose new book, *The State in Capitalist Society*, is reviewed in this issue, are used effectively to back up this assertion. Miliband quotes Paul Sweezy, the highly-respected Marxist editor of *Monthly Review*, who several years ago said that "this is the area in which the study of monopoly capitalism, not only by bourgeois social scientists but by Marxists as well, is most seriously deficient."

The lead editorial raises four basic points about the modern state in the capitalist world: 1) the state has benefitted the corporate rich by intervening in the economy, despite liberal myths to the contrary; 2) the growth of the welfare state has been exaggerated, since the health, education and welfare share of the gross national product has in fact not increased significantly; 3) the expanding state machinery has been paid for with taxes extracted from the salaried workers, while it has been used

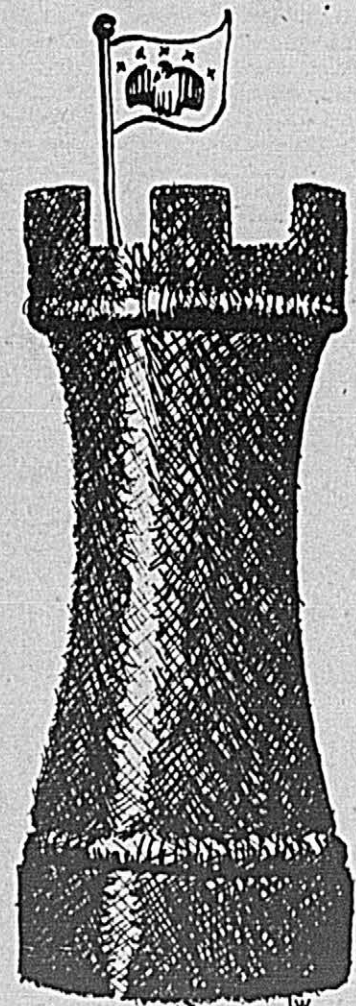
to benefit the corporations; 4) state employees, who are supposed to show greater "responsibility" than private sector workers, according to the media myth, are playing an increasingly important role in labour militancy—but they are hampered by the media-cultivated assumption that their employer, the government, has the public interest at heart, while they are pursuing selfish interests.

The editorial calls for a concrete definition of the "public" and points out that the "general public" is a creation of the mass media. Workers must make an effort to involve the "public" that uses their facilities in their struggle, as was done during the Quebec Common Front strike at the Albert Prévost Institute. Self-management there benefitted both the staff and the patients, but the government crushed the movement and supported an "autocratic and unfit handful of bureaucrats".

The editorial thus calls for self-management by the workers in the public service, combined with participation by that segment of the public affected by the service, and speculates: "In sum what if the public employees began to ignore the state and directly serve the public? Perhaps this is what 'the withering away of the state' looks like?"

The principal argument of Rick Deaton, in his massively researched article on "The State's Fiscal Crisis," is that "in Canada the state has been used by a weak business class to undertake and protect activities which this class could not carry out itself." Deaton then analyzes the so-

continued on page 7





## Capital . . .

continued from page 6

called "public sector" area by area. He finds that 85% of railway operating revenue comes from its freight service, which is overwhelmingly used by corporate interests. Out of all airline passengers in Canada, 75% are businessmen. Industry consumes 70% of the electricity produced in Canada but pays only 60% of the cost—the 10% margin is paid by the domestic consumer.

Industry cannot afford to train its own labour force, so it relies on public education. The costs of that education are shifted to wage earners through the tax system. In higher education, 72% of all community college graduates in Canada are trained for the industrial labour market.

In the 1960's the government supplied more than half of all funds for research and development, while industry supplied one-third. Deaton notes that in six selected programs, 57.3% of the R and D funds went to multinational corporations.

Governments under this system are "employers of last resort." As industry becomes more and more capital intensive and lays off workers, the "public sector" takes them on as the only way to approximate full employment. In 1970, 11% of the labour force in Canada was directly or indirectly employed by some level of government.

Dean finds that between 1962 and 1970 the corporate share of taxes fell by 38% federally and by a whopping 83% provincially. People in lower income brackets pay proportionately more in income tax than people in higher brackets, and they are further hit by hidden taxes, which make up 50-60% of a worker's total tax bill. There are over 150 hidden taxes involved in buying a loaf of bread.

The corporations shift their taxes to consumers through higher prices; they obtain tax concessions for "depreciation" (which is now higher than it was in 1929) and they get deferments. Property taxes are also shifted to workers in their role as tenants—they pay 75%. There is also a close relationship between foreign ownership and low corporate taxable income, especially in the extractive resource sector.

Because of the myths that exist about state intervention, the public employee continually faces obstacles which the workers in the private sector do not have to worry about. When governments take a hard line on wages they are supported by the public, even by many unionized workers outside the public sector and by supporters of the NDP. One reason for this is competition between private and public sector workers, a rivalry that can only be eliminated if they unite to demand that the state serve their interests, not those of the corporations. At the moment public employment is not automated, since the state has to absorb surplus labour. "Therefore increased wages for public employees brings them into conflict with workers in the private economy who must pay higher taxes if public employees are to get higher wages."

In "Growth of the Quebec State" B. Roy Lemoine continues along the lines taken up by *Ne Comptons Que Sur Nos Propres Moyens* (CSN) and *L'Etat - Rouage de*

*Notre Exploitation* (FTQ). He deals extensively with corporate welfare bums, particularly in St-Jérôme, but goes beyond the Lewis critique. According to Lemoine the evidence shows that state interventionist policies, such as the DREE grants, are the inevitable consequence of the liberal state and the failure of continentalist economics. The public sector has expanded in direct proportion to the needs of monopoly capital. He also proves that social welfare expenditures, as a percentage of the budget and the GNP of Quebec, have decreased over the past decade.

Finally, Lorne Huston in "The State as Socializer: LIP and OFY", shows how the government used these projects as a means of social control, aimed at the more vocal middle class youth. The projects contributed little or nothing to the economy—that is, they did not compete with established business. Projects which sought to attack structural causes of social problems were categorically refused. Social animation projects were sabotaged by "flooding"—putting 10 or 15 people on one project. This took the initiative of participation away from the local people. Furthermore, the short duration of the projects prevented a collective approach and created skepticism, Huston points out. The attitude of local people was that a project was "parachuted from the sky yesterday and will disappear again tomorrow." The failure of the projects, according to Huston, was deliberately foreseen. The government's aim was the "integration of the marginals to eliminate any traces of a possible resistance."

This is by no means all the information and analysis to be found in the new issue. *State and Capital* contains many new ideas and data and can only be properly appreciated if read in depth.

arnold bennett

## Neutral . . .

continued from page 3

of the total value of the monies granted. In Quebec, 45 companies received a total of \$200,496,226; of these, 10 are American owned and received \$134,369,898 or 59% of the total awards. Of the 154 companies we were only able to find information concerning ownership for 102. Of these, 45 are American owned, 36 Canadian owned, 11 owned by companies located in Europe.

In terms of Indochina the Canadian government can hardly seem to be neutral. It peddles arms to other countries in support of various wars, particularly the US aggression in Indochina, through its handy-dandy catalogues. There is actual State financial support of the war industry, as just discussed. Furthermore, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, a crown corporation which acts as an intermediary between the American and Canadian governments, also plays an active role in the soliciting of contracts from the Pentagon.

Finally, it should be said that this report is far from complete. Sometimes we feel as if we've hardly begun. The amount of politically and socially useful research that could be done beyond this report is large. Canada's role in the American war in Indochina is only a part of Canada's economic and political role in the world.

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**LAURA** directed by OTTO PREMINGER Fri. Nov. 10 7:30 P.M. Series tickets 8 films/\$2.50  
**SOUFFLE AU COEUR** directed by LOUIS MALLE Sat. Nov. 11 7:00 & 9:30 75c.  
 Both in Leacock 132 Info: 392-8934



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## Wiesel . . .

continued from page 1

we are still here. "Stalin could kill poets, but he could not kill Jewish poetry. Stalin could kill Jews, but he could not kill Judaism." Wiesel asked how the 24 writers and poets could have believed in communism. He quoted from Marx in an attempt to show that the latter

was anti-semitic. "What is the god of the Jews? Money! . . . The liberation of the Jews is the liberation of mankind from the Jews." "Did they not understand that Communism is a false idol?" that Karl Marx was no Eliahu HaNavi, (the messenger who will herald the coming of the messiah, according to Jewish tradition). "They lived as communists, but they died as Jews."

Wiesel decried the lack of information surrounding the deaths of the writers, "for they died in solitude worse than the Jews of the Holocaust, for their story has

never been told."

Then, ever the mystic, he told of legends that he said he had heard in the Soviet Union about their deaths: how one was beaten: how one committed suicide, how others were driven insane. Stalin, he said, had given orders to drive the writers insane before killing them, for he knew his real opposition. "Either Jewish poetry is right or Stalin is right."

Wiesel quoted Arnold Toynbee as saying, "The only ideal that can defeat communism is Judaism. For what is communism but messianism without God?"

Professor John Humphry, former director of the Division of Human Rights at the United Nations and co-author of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, also spoke at the memorial. He paid tribute to the world Jewish community for its promotion of human rights.

He called on Jewish organizations to utilize the coming 25th anniversary in 1973 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights to mobilize public opinion to pressure governments to grant to the United Nations the powers to enforce and protect human rights.

## Housman

"Shoulder the sky my lad, and  
drink your ale".

(Last Poems)

## Shakespeare

"For a quart of ale is a dish for  
a king".

(The Winter's Tale)

## Borrow

"Good ale, the true and  
proper drink..."

(Lavengro)

## Browning

"There they are, my fifty men  
and women".

(One Word More)



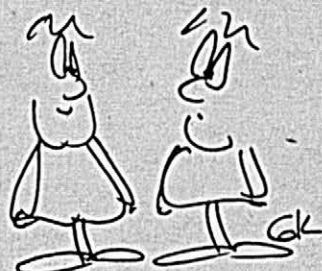
## poetic justice

Brewed in Quebec by Labatt Brewery Ltd.



NO CARTOON  
IN TODAY'S  
DAILY.  
WHAT A  
DRAG.

THEN  
WHAT  
THE FUCK  
IS THIS??



## STUDENTS FROM THE CARIBBEAN, AFRICA AND ASIA

Radio Canada International will be taping holiday greetings of students from the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. The greetings will be sent to radio stations in the students' home areas and the stations will notify parents of the broadcast time. Students who would like to tape a message are asked to contact Miss Lawson, Information Office at 392-5305 as soon as possible.

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## today

continued from page 2

Union on Saturday no later than 7:45 am. Bring sleeping bag or blanket.

### SATURDAY

#### Film Society:

Saturday Series presents another top, recent, international film: "Souffle Au Coeur" (France, 1971). Directed by Malle. Single admission 75c. 7 and 9:30 pm in L132.

#### Management Undergraduate Society:

Management Banquet will be held on Nov. 24. Tickets may be purchased in SBB from 11:30 am to 3:30 pm Monday through Thursday.

#### Thé-Arts Loyola:

Cole Porter's "Anything Goes". 8 pm, F.C. Smith Auditorium, Loyola Campus. Adm. students \$1.25, non-students \$2.00.

#### Caribbean Students:

Currie Gym is where it's at, today

at 2 pm. Come prepared to play volleyball, basketball, ping pong, and badminton. Don't forget to bring your swimsuits.

#### Radio McGill:

"Streetnoise" on CFQR at 92.5 FM from 12 midnight to 3 am with

Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Jack Kerouac, William Burroughs, Peter Sellers, science fiction (Wedding), Woody Guthrie, Beach Boys, Jimmie Rodgers, Bob Dylan. Plus the Drunken Angel Cosmic Revue.

## SLOW BREAKFAST

Instead of rushing through breakfast every morning in an effort to reach class on time, leave earlier, enjoy breakfast at the Union, and go to class on a full stomach.

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